1 2 3 4 5 6 7 United States District Court 8 9 Eastern District of California 10 11 Mauricio R. Munoz, Jr., 12 13 Petitioner, No. Civ. S 04-1658 LKK PAN P 14 vs. Findings and Recommendations 15 John Marshall, Warden, 16 Respondent. 17 -000-18 Petitioner, a state prisoner without counsel, seeks a writ 19 of habeas corpus. See 28 U.S.C. § 2254. Respondents move to 20 dismiss. Petitioner opposes. 21 Upon conviction of sex offenses, petitioner was placed on probation, one condition of which was that he satisfactorily 22 23 complete a sex-offender counseling program. 24 April 11, 2003, petitioner's probation was revoked for 25 failing to complete the program and he was sentenced to 12 years 26 in prison. Petitioner appealed and the appellate court affirmed. Petitioner sought review in the California Supreme Court.

The court denied review.

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Petitioner did not seek habeas corpus relief in state court.

A district court may not grant a petition for a writ of habeas corpus unless "the applicant has exhausted the remedies available in the courts of the State," or unless there is no State corrective process or "circumstances exist that render such process ineffective to protect the rights of the applicant." 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1). A petitioner satisfies the exhaustion requirement by presenting the "substance of his federal habeas corpus claim" to the state courts. Picard v. Connor, 404 U.S. 270, 278 (1971) (no exhaustion where the petitioner presented operative facts but not legal theory to state courts); see also <u>Duncan v. Henry</u>, 513 U.S. 364, 365 (1995) (to exhaust a claim, a state court "must surely be alerted to the fact that the prisoners are asserting claims under the United States Constitution"). A claim is unexhausted if any state remedy is available. See O'Sullivan v. Boerckel, 526 U.S. 838 (1999) (petitioner must seek discretionary review from state court of last resort); Roberts v. Arave, 874 F.2d 528, 529 (9th Cir. 1988) (no exhaustion where state supreme court referred petitioner's appeal of trial court's denial of post-conviction relief to lower appellate court and petitioner failed to appeal lower court's disposition of that appeal to state supreme court). A mixed petition, viz., one containing exhausted and unexhausted claims, must be dismissed. Rose v. Lundy, 455 U.S. 509 (1982).

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Petitioner makes the following claims in the federal petition: (1) revoking his probation was unfair because it was based upon biased testimony of the sex-offender program director, Dennis Bruce, who thought petitioner had not shown adequate remorse and who accused petitioner's family of lying to cover up petitioner's offenses; (2) revocation was unfair because Dennis Bruce's testimony amounted to retaliation against petitioner for petitioner's stating that for all he knew, Bruce could be a sex offender; (3) the court unfairly disregarded evidence of Bruce's bias, including testimony that accusing petitioner's family of lying was a way of encouraging petitioner not to minimize his offenses; (4) the sentencing court failed to consider that petitioner sought therapy from a different counselor but was refused because he did not have the court's permission.

In the California Supreme Court, petitioner claimed Bruce's testimony, based solely upon a desire to retaliate against petitioner for suggesting Bruce could be a sex offender and immediately following the development of a personal conflict between the two, was insufficient to justify revoking petitioner's probation.

Petitioner did not in the California Supreme Court assert Bruce's accusations of dishonesty evidenced bias against him or challenge the sentence imposed. Accordingly, the petition contains exhausted and unexhausted claims.

For these reasons, petitioner should be permitted 60 days to file a motion to stay this action and hold it in abeyance

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while he exhausts his other claims. See Ford v. Hubbard, 330 F.3d 1086 (9th Cir. 2003); Calderon v. U.S. District Court for N.D. Cal. (Taylor), 134 F.3d 981 (9th Cir. 1998).

Pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1), these findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District Judge assigned to this case. Written objections may be filed within 20 days of service of these findings and recommendations. The document should be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations." The district judge may accept, reject, or modify these findings and recommendations in whole or in part.

Dated: April 26, 2005.

/s/ Peter A. Nowinski PETER A. NOWINSKI Magistrate Judge